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ed a few months ago, and at present consists of about thirty girls. They are taught to plat straw for bonnets and mats, and to make gloves at their own houses. Twice a week they attend at the school-room to be instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic, according to J. Lancaster's plan; when also further instruction is given in sewing and platting, to those who stand in need of it. The gloves are very neatly made, and the girls are paid in proportion as the work is neat and clean. The straw, which is of English growth, and bought in the warehouses in Dublin, is given to the girls ready split, and they are paid for platting according to the good quality of the work. It is intended to add the spinning of linen yarn, an article of manufacture not much practised in that quarter, to fill up any unemployed time, which might arise from an occasional want of sale for the gloves or straw plat. The

union of industry with the usual instruction in learning to poor children is very judicious. It is delightful to see them so busily employed at the cottage doors; and although it is a short time since the straw platting has been introduced into that country, many children are enabled to keep themselves neat and clean with the profits of their work. This manufacture must also be contemplated as of national importance, as the straw platting is so little known in Ireland, where the poorer classes frequently suffer so much from want of employment. The plan of giving premiums for neat platting is adopted in this school in order to stimulate the children to greater exertion.

A school has been established at Nurney, in the county Kildare, where Irish straw is used. The poor are taught to prepare the straw, and it is then bought from them.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

From June 20, till July 20.

THE rain which has fallen since last report, has greatly improved the crops.—The late sown flax in particular, which in many parts of the country looked extremely ill, has recovered in an extraordinary manner, and the general appearance of the crop promises a plentiful supply of that staple commodity. The seed which was saved last year, has in general grown well, notwithstanding the unfavourableness of the season in which it was obtained, and affords ample encouragement to the growers, to persevere in their endeavours, to render themselves less dependent on foreign seed for the future.

The wheat crops although rather thin in many places, may upon the whole, be denominated good; some complaints of blast in various quarters have been circulated, but it is hoped, the malady is not extensive.

Oats in general are short, and cannot be called a luxuriant crop. Where they were late sown on poor clay soils, they are extremely bad.

The appearance of the potatoe crops is variable, where they were planted early on good soils, they are promising, but on the poor grounds, where planted during the dry weather, the plants have come up at different times, and seem weak and stunted in their growth.

Grazing grounds have been very defective this season, and the meadows are less productive, than has been experienced for many years.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE WOES OF WAR after having first reached the merchants and traders have now descended to the manufacturers, and the lower classes. *Bankruptcies* multiplying, and with no prospect of their termination, but increasing in arithmetical progression, as one brings down another; work-people thrown out of employment, so that the weaver takes the place of the harvest labourer, and all find a scarcity of work in order to procure a subsistence, mark the present times, and display a distressing aspect. To what are these accumulated difficulties and distresses, pervading almost all the classes of society owing? An answer may be returned in one short word, THE WAR.—It is the war, which put trade out of its accustomed channels, and forced capital, like the comet's blaze into the erratic and lawless track of speculation. War occasioned these speculations to be uncertain, at first generally attended with great gains, and latterly with great losses. The war encouraged the system of the extension of paper money, and the consequent facilities given to the spirit of speculation, and also by the introduction of a factitious and fictitious capital, had a tendency to raise the prices of the necessities of life, and enhance the expenses of living.—The war increased the taxes most enormously, and brought the weight of the public